NO. 41

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322

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In section 31, Henry Township, Wood County, Ohio, of 160 acres of good Farming Land. About Ohio, of 160 acres of good Farming Land. About His beauty still with his years increased, 35 acres cleared and fenced; Log Dwelling and His face was ruddy, his hair was gold, Barn; not less than 100 fruit trees of good quality, Grapes, etc. Price, \$3,000 in payments. Good soil, good markets, and good neighborhood. Call and see Mr. John T. Jones, on the premises,

For Sale, cheap, in prompt pay or in payments, a new dwelling house and lot, 110 feet front and 133 feet rear, of in lots Nos. 393 and 400, Perrysburg, Ohio. 80 acres, n 14 no qr sed 34, Webster, ditching paid for, at \$10 per acre in payments.

80 acres, w 1/ sw qr sec 5, town 3, range 19, in Henry, at \$3 per acre. A number of fine in-lots for sale cheap in Per-Desirable lands in Laporte and Steuben Co's, ad, for sale at a bargain.

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Look to Your Titles!

T may not be generally known that the title to a large portion of the Real Estate in Wood ounty is defective—but such is the fact. These defects arise from misdescription of the property, informal execution and acknowledgment of conveyances, unrecorded deeds, tax sales and tides, judgment liess, irregularities in sales under

Hundreds of mortgages, &c.

Hundreds of mortgages and other incumbrances upon lands remain uncancelled on the records, although the debts they were given to secure, have probably been paid. Thousands of tax sales have been made, incumbering lands and lots, many of which have been redeemed but not cancelled, but a large number still exist as valid liens on the property sold. Over 1,500 of the deeds on our county records are either erroneously executed, or erty sold. Over 1,500 of the deeds on our county records are either erroneously executed, or wrongly recorded—most of the errors undoubtedly occur in the making of the deeds, but many in the recording of them.

In view of these facts, we are preparing, and have nearly completed, at great expense and immense labor, a complete abstract of the title to

"Me, me, sot him, my daring, no: He caught ber away with a sudden cry; Suddenly from him break the wife, And shricking, "I am his dearest, I—I am his dearest!" rush'd on the knife.

And the Priest was happy, "Oh, Father Odin!" We give you a life, Which was his nearest?

have nearly completed, at great expense and im-mense labor, a complete abstract of the title to every tract of land and town lot in the county. giving the original entries and purchases from the State and United States, date of the deeds, kind of conveyance, consideration, full description of the land, where deed executed, date of record, book and page where recorded, number of witnesses, number of seals, amount of revenue stamp,

So complete will these Abstracts be, that i every book in the Recorder's Office were destroyed an accurate description of every instrument re orded there, could be procured from our office, With these facilities we are prepared, on the shortest notice, to give all necessary information, and written abstracts of title, at reasonable prices,

and written abstracts of title, at reasonable prices, to all who may desire the same.

With these Abstracts before us, we also have facilities for preparing conveyances of every description, unequalled by any other office in the county, and which will be made out by us at usual rates. We will give special attention to remedying defects in titles, removing incumbrances, procuring lost deeds, getting original patent or copies of same, and perfecting titles generally.

Every owner of Real Estate should know the full history of his title to same, and that it is correctly placed on the record; and every prudent man will refuse to buy any lands or lots without first being fully satisfied that the title to same is perfect, clear and unincumbered; and those facts can be ascertained from us at a small expense.

Our charges will be as follows: For an examination of the title to a lot or tra of land, with verbal opinion on same, from \$1 to \$5, according to value and number of transfers. For a full abstract of the title, with written piftion on same, \$2 and over, according to number of conveyances of the land, and labor in making A reasonable deduction will be made to applicants, for chain of title to two or more tracts, and also to attorneys and agents who make frequent

usiness calls upon us ROSS & COOK. Perrysburg, O., February 11, 1867.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

THE undersigned having established a Real Es-A tate Agency in Perrysburg, offer for sale the following Real Estate, situated in Wood County

6 In-lots in Perrysburg, with good House, Barn

G In-lots in Perrysburg, with good House, Barn Orchard, Well, &c.—very desirable. Can be had at a bargain, and on liberal terms.

A Farm of 120 acres, in section 10, of Plane Township, under good cultivation, with 300 fruit trees, good buildings, and well drained. Two miles from Tontogany.

Au Improved Farm of 160 Acres, in section 34, Plain Township; 90 acres under cultivation, and nearly all under fence; a large orchard, and good well, together with a good frame house and good well, together with a good frame house

A Farm containing 68 Acres, in same section, all under fence mostly improved; orchard, good barn and large house, with good frame house The NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of section 28, town 4, orth of range 10 cast. Good House and Orchard. All under fence.

UNIMPROVED LANDS. E 15 se qr section 35, tp 5, range 11-80 acres. N 14 aw qr sec 36, tp 5, range 11-80 acres. 80 Acres, in section 4, Center Township, well mbered with black walnut, white wood, &c. 80 Acres, in section 16, Liberty Township,

prairie.
40 Acres, in section 16, Milton Township 80 Acres, in section 12, Henry Township 200 Acres in section 11, Portage Township; heavily timbered.

Twelve or fifteen choice TOWN LOTS, in Per-The above Real Estate will be offered

lew rates, on terms to suit the purchaser. SLEVIN & BROWN, Real Estate Agents, Perrysburg, O.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

The price of Harper's Monthly Magazine is \$4

THE VICTIM. BY ALPED TERNTSON,

A plague upon the people fell,
A famine after laid them low,
Then there and byre arese in fire,
For on them break the sudden fee; For on them break the sudden he;
So thick they died the people cried.
"The gods are moved against the land."
The priest in borrer about his alter.
To Ther and Odin lifted a hand.
"Help us from famine.
And plague and strife!
What would you have of us?

Human life? Were it our nearest, Were it our dearest, (Answer, O answer,) We give you his life."

Dut still the forman spoil'd and burn'd,
And cautle died, and deer in wood,
And bird in air, and fishes turn'd
And whiten'd all the rolling flood;
And dead men lay all over the way,
Or down in a furrow scathed with flame:
And ever and aye the Priesthood moan'd
Till at last it seemed that an answer came:
"The King is happy
In child and wife;
Take you his nearest.

Take you his nearest, Take you his dearest, Give us a life," The Priest went out by heath and bill, The King was hunting in the wild; hey found the mother sitting still; She cast her arms about the child. The child was only eight summers old,

He seem'd a victim due to the Priest,
The Priest exulted,
And cried with joy.
Here is his nearest, Here is his dearest, We take the boy."

The King returned from out the wild,
He bore but little game in hard;
The mother said, "They have taken the child
To spill his blood and heal the land; The land is sick, the people diseased, And blight and famine on all the lea The hely Gods, they most be appeased,
So I pray you tell the truth to me.
They have taken our son,
They will have his life,

(Answer, O answer,)

Or I, the wife ?"

The King bent low, with hard on brow, He stay'd his arms upon his knee; O wife! what use to answer now? For now the Priest has judged for me." The King was shaken with holy fear;
"The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well;
Yet both are near, and both are dear,
And which the dearest I can not tell!"
But the Pricet was happy,
His victim won.
"We have her her nearest."

"We have his nearest, We have his dearest, His only son!"

The rites prepared, the victim bared,
The keite uprising toward the blow,
To the altar-stone she sprang alone,
"Me, me, set him, my darling, no!"

Which was his nearest Which was his dearest? The Gods have answered We give them the wife!

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

BY T. S. S.

orbidden now-and yet from childhood's days, Increasing with each year, our love had grown; seems but yesterday those downcast eyes Were wont with looks of love to meet mine own. I left her in a quiet country home, Free from the taint of fashionable life-A gentle, truthful, simple-hearted girl, Fair promise of a loving, faithful w

A soldier's duty called me to the field-For three long years war kept me from her side: But ere we parted, clinging to my heart, She told her love and vowed to be my bride.

I cherished as my life that parting vow; little thought that, when we met again, My love would greet me as she greets me now.

Alas! I find that beauty such as here Ambitious parents knew could we'll be sold; What was our love to them? An honest heart Weighed a more trifle when compared with

She yielded to her mother's harsh command— Those charms have found the noble price they An aged lord with title deeds and wealth Her beauty-not her loving heart-has bought

In vain she coldly tries to shun my gaze;
I know she loves me still, although we part Poor girl! a coronet will scarce repay life-long sorrow of a broke

Alas! the world of fashion oft can tell Of perjured yows and honest love denied, f youth and beauty tied to feeble age, To gratify a parent's selfish pride.

Selected Miscellany.

Citizenship.

In our patriotic and buncombe resolutions about the protection of naturalized citizens, it is well to find out what we want, and to consider what one nation may honestly ask of another. We may also bear in mind that the zeal and eloquence displayed by politicians on such ad cap tandum occasions have but little significance on the real question. We shall probably find that the thing which we can honestly ask can be easily arranged with the British Government. What is this! Who British Government. of all the speakers that have tried to the fire ing in. One was the apostle of secession Irish heart to fry their own sansage, have The other is the chief adversary of recon-laid down plainly what we ought to have struction. One was the advocate of war as international law on the matter of ex-What we can honestly ask is this: When

a subject of Great Britain has removed here in good faith, and has resided here continuously during the five years of probation which our laws of naturalization require, and has been naturalized in due form, then the British Government shall allow that he has changed his citizenship, and that she has thenceforth no claim on him as a subject. And we expect, of course to reciprocate, and to recognize similar naturalization laws on the part of Great longer time of probation, we, who have iation and arrangement.

But if a criminal escapes from a foreign do not expect nor desire that his new citiity to the law of his former country. Nor Full warning was given that they do we desire that naturalization should pro- might swindle and abuse the negroes as and the rest indispensable to an agmy to be

The Castalian Sount. teet a person from limbility for new erimes much as they pleased, and the President provided? In our days it is not big but back them; they might override the tallons, but big budgets, that score the sgans; his former Government. It men come here and become asturalized, and then conspire to levy war on their former Government, they show that they did not become American citizens in good faith, and that they abused the hospitality and protection of this country, to make it a base for insurrection against their own to him, there are States properly belong. In what it a fruits of Andrew Johnson's policy. Thanks and the necessity of re-establishing it. But to him, there are States properly belong. Government. We do not assume to say how far a person is liable to the laws of Great Britain for flying done in America; but it seems to us that they who indulge in the babeas corpus is suspended, and justice America in the enjoyment of an Irish Republic for Ireland, and in titles of military to him, the fields are uncultivated, the plow command in the army to revolutionize stands idle, the mill-wheel is still, and gaunt neighbors that occupy themselves, in re-Ireland, and who are continually blewing starvation stalks through the land. Comthat the blow is about to be struck, had better, for their health, remain out of is precarious. The social fabric is shaken tage instead of, as we are told, to our British jurisdiction; and that if after have to its base, and desolation bangs like a pall prejudice." ing made themselves notorious in this way, over the fairest portions of America. This they voluntarily place themselves within is the result of the President's policy. This the grip of British law, the verdict of pub is the anarchy out of which he seeks to lic opinion will be, served them right.

When such persons go to Ireland o England, it looks as if they sought arrest; and it seems to us that their imprisonment is but a reasonable compensation for the enjoyment of an Irish revolution and an Irish Republic, and deeds of Irish military eroism which they had in America, and which they might have continued to enjoy without personal risk. We do not see how our naturalization laws, if fully recognized by Great Britain, could be of any us to such persons. The political act of nat-uralization must be done in good faith. It it is used as a cover to conspiracies against

> British Government and ours would then have good reason for treating it as null. Therefore, if England should agree to a reciprocal system of naturalization with this Government, it could not give immu-nity to those who would play the double character of American citizens and trish rebels. This is the Feniau idea, and some of our demagogues are fooling that sau-guine people to the top of their bent. But it can not be. They must take one part or the other. If they are British subjects, we can not interfere with their operations, so long as they do not break our laws and do not parade armed forces to invade countries with which we are at peace. It they assume here the character of Irish revolutionists, then they can not set up the claim to American citizenship, either against the British laws or for the protection of the American Government. Their revolutionary conspirings would be proof that they did not take on naturalization in good faith, and would make it null in case they were caught by their former Government.

their former Government, that is proof of bad faith in the act of naturalization. The

Suppose that the case were reversed, and Mason, Slidell, Benjamie, Toombs, Breckinridge, and such, after having become naturalized in England or France, were to set up a provisional government for the South, with the proclaimed purpose of revolutionizing it, and had a large fol-lowing, and much foreign sympathy, and that internal or external disturbances in this country made their project dangerous, is it likely that these men could come and go among us at their pleasure? Or would we pay any attention to their naturalizarebellion, and to organize troops to attack the British dominions, and then go into

ernment as American citizens .- Cincinnati

Honor to Congress. this. It has passed the ordeal of a firey furnace, and we feel it should be honored. We have had no Congress since that which

deserving of the Republic's gratitude. Twelve months ago, there seemed a fair prospect that our political troubles were near an end. Four years of war had demolished the theory of secession and State sovereignty: two years more of dispute and turmoil had left the rebellious States prepared to accept almost any tolerable terms of restoration; and, when the just and libthere seemed no reason why they should not adopt it unanimously. If they had done so, there would have been been filled. Military Governors would have been among the things of the past, with the regular process of law would have been among the troubled memories of the war. Industry would have revived. The laborer would quietly have earned his hire, the planter devoted himself to his to indulge in illusions. M. Block affirms, crops, and the merchant to his trade. With the restoration of social order and public prosperity, starvation and pestilence would have passed away like some horridle nightmare, and the rich fields and pleasant cities of the South would once more have smiled We at the North did our part to bring all this, and our brothers at the South would have done their part, too, but their evil genius drove them into other courses. On the threshold of peace, they were stopped by the high-priest of discord. In the hour of reconstruction, the great prophe tof hatred field up his policy of anarchy, and tempted them to renewed disorder. An-drew Johnson has succeeded to the bad eminence once occupied by Jefferson Davis Davis urged the Southern States out of the Union; Johnson prevents them from com-The other is the promoter of an anarchy which is worse than war, the fomenter of hostility more bitter and more dangerous open field.

than that which animates soldiers in the The policy of president Johnson has been throughout to rouse the dormant passions of the Southern Rebels, to kindle afresh the smothered antipathy of race, and out of these unholy materials to build up for himself a party which should control the whole country. Don't submit, he cried, to the repentant South; don't come back until you can come as conquerors. Don't yield to the victors the fruit of their victory. You are Britain. There have been signs that the victors the fruit of their victory. You are British Government would accede to such the masters; you are the predestined rul-The North is strong of arm, but tender of plan, and the President hurled him from his place. Stanton refused to lend himself country and becomes naturalized here, we to the scheme, and he to was driven from men. office. Pupe and Sickles made a stand for zenship should protect him from his liabil- peace and justice, and they were removed.

the babeas corpus is suspended, and justice raise a new dynasty. The ruin of the South, the conquest and degradation of the North; these are the two planks of his plat-form. We are thankful to perceive that ongress is resolute in its determination that this platform shall be overthrown. is fixed in its policy of Reconstruction, and every impediment which stands in the way must be removed. The South is not to be given up to anarchy. The President is not ives. They are fighting our battle, and we must share their victory or their defeat, and their victory has been the noblest in

ur history. Therefore we say " Honor to the Amercan Congress." And we have a confidence that the people will cry " Amen."-N. F.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Military Strength of Austrin, Russia and

Italy. Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondent of the London Times The statement made the other day in the egislative body by M. Rouher, during the debate on the army bill, to the effect that at any moment France was exposed to be menaced by 1.200,000 Austrians, 1.430,000 Russians, 1,900,000 Prussians, and 900,000 Italians, would, if well founded, be indeed alarming, and would justify the Government in all it is doing for the national defense. The Minister of State added that t was much to expect from the courage of the French soldiers and the power of the army of France, that a miltary force of 800,000 men could resist everywhere and at all times an army of 1,300,000 men. If have for enemies, and at the same time, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, an army of 2.000,000, instead of 1,200,000, would not be excessive. A writer in the Temps, M. Maurice Block, strong in statistics, takes to show that these hosts which M. Rouher conjured up, perhaps to facilitate the passing of the bill through a reluctant Chamber, have no existence in reality. He has examined the question with his usual care, and he demonstrates by figures that the calculations of the Minister of State the British Government assert their citi- Confederation together do not figure for spur the Feman excitement to make them- the National Guard, as they have no other, reach 585,000 men.

As regards Austria, official documents (Statistiches Juhrbuch) published by the This brings me to We feel that the country owes Congress of January, 1866, to be 374,371 on the peace, act ever passed by the Congress of the the highest honor. It is not often that a legislative body, composed of men who well known that in the campaign of 1866, represent so many varied interests and con- the effective strength could not be attained, stituencies, not always above Presidential and that money; as well as men, was wantblandishments, nor free from the influences ling. After the great disaster of that year, of power, can show such a noble unyielding an Imperial degree gave, it is true, the devotion to principle. Congress has shown basis for a new military organization, which was to increase the strength of the acmy to 850,000 in peace, and 1,100,000 in war. This decree which was issued simframed the Declaration of Independence so ply to tranquilize the public mind, then so agitated, had to be withdrawn when the constitutional state of Austria was established, each Diet having the right to vote one half of the contingent. Her contingent Hungary fixed at 40,000, with the obligation of serving for six years, three of then in the reserve. The Hungarian army can therefore, be counted at no more than six times 40,000, or 240,000 men. The other eral plan proposed by Congress was laid be- half of the Empire will, in this case, prob ably yield no more than six times 50,000 or 300,000 men-namely, a total on the war they had done so, there would have been no further occasion for strife. The vacant and allowance must be made for non-effecseats in the Senate and House would have tives. No one, not even the Governmen itself, knows accurately what is the amount of the present war establishment of Aus Courts marshal and arbitrary interference tria; and her rulers have been for some time too much occupied in organizing peace

to attend to war. If M. Rouher belives in the 1,440,000, men of Russia, it is because it pleases him and the Czar less than any one, the numer ical strength of the Russian army; and the formidable numbers paraded in terrorem before the world exist only on paper. He is prevented by want of space from explainne in detail the mode of recruiting in the Russian Empire; but it is a fact that at the period of the war against France, England, Turkey and Italy, and in the presence of hostile Austria, the state of the Rusian army showed 796,975 men, including the militia (see Colonel De Rustow's work). that is, less than 800,000, and very far in deed from M. Rouher's 1,440,000 men.

With respect to Italy, the Relazione del Maggiore Generale M. Torre speaks of 476,046 men, all included, and it is very doubtful whether all could be got together in 1866. On what ground, then, did the Minister speak of 900,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard? In Italy it is calculated, says M. Block, that the country can furnish for the army a maximum of 3,400 men out of every million of popula In the same proportion France with her 38,000,000 could raise every year 139,-200 recruits; and in Italy the annual con tingent can not exceed twenty-four times 3.400, or 81,600. Of this number 5,000 are tended for the sea service; the remainder, 76,-000, for that of the land. The annual contingent is divided into two parts; or categories. The first is composed of 55 per cent. of the contingent, or, in round numbers, 40,000 These men have to serve for eleven years-five with the colors and six in the reserve. 40,000 multiplied by 11 give basis If she should desire to set a ers of the Union ; yours are the promises. 440,000; and from these must be deducted for deaths and other casualities 10 per longer time of probation, we, who have recognized the propriety of a term of at least five years, would have no right to set that down crogantly as the term that must govern the world. It is a matter for negotiation and arrangement.

The North is strong of arm, but tender of the deaths and other casualities to death, and weak of head. Raise the cry of heart and weak of head. Raise the cry of heart and weak of head. Raise the cry of heart and weak of head. Raise the cry of heart and weak of head. Raise the cry of heart and weak of head. Raise the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head. See the cry of heart and weak of head and other casualities to deaths and other casualities to death and other casualities for deaths remain 173,250, making a total of 569,250,

> After these calculations as to numbers, M. Block observes:

Simply in a good system of alliance. However great a national agglomeration may be, it will always be weak if the rest of needs are alliances, and if we know how to secure them, the one or the other of our ality or in appearance, with increasing merce is stopped, property is insecure, life their armies, would do so for our advanprejudice.

Blugham on Pendleton. In the speech of Mr. Bingham on reconstruction, reported in the Globe of the 15th, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency is thus stripped and chastised :

The words of the gentleman's report are s fixed in its policy of Reconstruction, and very impediment which stands in the way nust be removed. The South is not to be given up to anarchy. The President is not to override the laws. Our duty now is obtain. We must stand by our representatives. They are fighting our battle, and we Union, seizing your arms, seizing your ships, seizing your citizens, charged and chargeable with no crime save fidelity to the Constitution.

> It is a significant fact that the very Representative from my own State who on that day stood on this floor, and with an unction as fervent as that which marks the utterance of the gentleman to day, declared after those acts of secession, after those acts of incipient treason, that it was con-trary to the genius and spirit of the Con-stitution to coerce seceding States. The gentleman who made that utterance that day is now the accepted standard-bearer of the party on whose behalf the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) speaks when he comes with his apology for treason, saying that it is anconstitu

tional to provide by law for carrying into effect the written letter of the Constitution When the contest had progressed from that day, in January, 1861, until the whole land was covered with armed men, until the whole heavens were filled with blackness, until the habitations of the land were filled with dead, and it became necessary, in order that your country's defenders might be furnished the means of shelter and transportation and defeuse, to make a forced loan, the same gentleman (Mr. Pendleton) arose in his place and declared that it was unconstitutional to emit bills of credit for the redemption of which stood pledged by act of Congress the uncounted wealth of the whole people of the United States. Strange to say, when it suits his purpose, the same gentleman without any change of that instrument, has the audacity to day to go before the people and pro-claim his readiness, provided his party be intrasted with the power, to violate the Constitution in that behalf to the extent of tion papers, if we caught them? Or would were erroneous. Prussia and the Northern an issue of \$2,000,000,000, at once of bills of credit, redeemable never, and thereby zenship? Of course we would not. And more than 719,641 men, plus. The second repudiate the obligations of the country, yet we have small demagogues, trying to ban of the Landwehr, which may stand for thus incurred of necessity and in defense

of the nation's life. selves prominent, who argue to them that they have a right to organize here an Irish they have a right to organize here an Irish calculation and to organize troops to attack.

It becomes such gentlemen to talk about the Constitution, and to denounce as unchalling and to organize troops to attack. men there are but 421,528 forming part of ation, and by which it is intended to aid Ireland and claim protection of our Gov. the active army, which in seven years may the people speedily to restore the shat-

tered fabric of civil government in the in-This brings me to the consideration of Statistical Department, shows the effetive the first section of the bill, which I venture strength of the Imperial army, on the lat to say is as clearly constitutional as any It is United States. Trusting, as I do, that in some form and in substance that section will pass into law, I am of the opinion that it will be adjudged constitutional by every Judge upon your Supreme Bench.

Surgery with Nitrous Oxide Gas. On the 22d of December, Dr. J. Marion sims performed a surgical operation usual interest, in which he made use of the new amesthetic agent, nitrous oxide gas. The operation consisted in the removal of the entire breast for cancer. The patient was a lady about sixty years of age, rather stout, and slightly of the lymphatic tempera-ment. In about two minutes from the time she commenced breathing the gas, she was in a profund anaesthetic sleep: She was kept insensible for sixteen consecutive minutes, till the operation was empleted and the dressing nearly comoleted. In less than one minute from the time she ceased to breathe the gas she returned to perfect consciousness, having, as she stated, experienced no pain from the operation. Phere was no nausea, sickness, vomiting, as is often the case in the use

of chloroform.

There was one remarkable feature con sected with the use of the gas. After the patient was first made insensible, she was llowed to breathe some air with the gas. and was thus returned to semi-consciousness, and continued in this condition during the entire operation. She declared after the operation that while inhaling the gas she could see Dr. Colton and Dr. Evans (who administered it), but felt no pain, hough she experienced a kind of " pushing There were present to witness the oper-

tion, Baron Larry, Surgeon-in-chief to the Army; Joseph Oliffe, Physician to the ritish Embassy; Dr. Pratt; Dr. Vanzandt; Dr. Pope, of St. Louis ; Dr. Stearns, of Boston, U. S.; and some others of note, all of whom united with Dr. Sima in expressions of surprise and delight at the operations of this new amosthetic agent. This was, perhaps, one of the operations where the patient was kept insensible for the greatest length of time with the gas, and it has certainly proved eminently anccessful. The above experiment goes far to establish the fact that the nitrous oxide gas, which Dr. Evans and Dr. Colton have done so much to develop, is harmless in its operation, and while it destroys pain, allows the patient to remain in a semi-conscious state, with but a slight disturbance of the natural and normal vital forces. This is a great point gained over any anæsthetic now in use. Dr. Sims said he had another patient for whom he wished to perform an operation, who was exceedingly weak and nervous, and suffering from organic enlarg ment and salvular discuse of the heart, and who could not take chloroform or ether. He wished to try the nitrons oxide. An experimental trial was made with the gas n Saturday, the 28th day of December, at which the patient was kept insensible for Afteen consecutive minutes (during which Dr. Sims made a surgical examination), the patient awaking fresh and free from any impleasant symptoms. It was considered remarkable triumph with the gas .- Paris France) Gazette.

Tue wolves in Minnesota are so treuble one, that settlers are obliged to form comsanles and take turns on guard, to keep them from killing their sheep and cattle. "Have not pay, subsistence, arms, forage, Several instances have occurred where they have attacked men.

A Facinating Widow. fo one of the rich and thickly populated ounties of our State, resides a wealthy and facinating widow, at whose shrine more than one devoted fover has wor shiped. For some time past, however, she has given her undivided attention to a brace of galiant soldiers. One of them was a distinguished Confederate colonel, and the other a distinguished Federal coloneli After a trying courtelip, the lady, who seems to have been neutral in politics, de-Europe unite against it. What each state chared her preference for the Confederate, who is not only a man of high cultivation, but wealth and influence in his county. Are obstacle, however arose, in the chape of two grown daughters of the confederate officer, who had closely watched the attentions of their father to the aforesaid lovely widow. Regardless of this impediment,

arranged that the wedding should take place at the Louisville Hotel, at an appointed day last week. The Colonel accordingly repaired to our city, expected his bride at the time design nated. On the first night after his arrival stereotyped. It was my privilego, sir, to his rival, the Federal Colonel, at a popular no other weapon on his person, drew a pocket knife, and commenced a post mor-

however, the match was made, and it was

tem examination on his rival, cutting him severely in several parts of the body.

They were separated by the bystanders, and a challenge passed on the spot. While the preliminary arrangements were being made for the duel, the Confederate Colonel was about concluding his arrangements for a more congenial and happy event. But, as the old adage reads, "there's many as slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and so our gallant friend of the "so called " was a

doomed to experience.

The beautiful widow who was to make, him happy for something less, parhaps, than ninety-nine years, arrived in due time. But, alse for human calculations, the two-levely daughters of the Confederate color. nel dropped into the Louisville Hotel in time to register under the same data with their intended step mother. The object of their visit was to prevent the marriage of their father, and to that end they sought the widow, and with that tact pe-culiar to a pair of female heads, they were not at any loss to convince her that their father had no more use for a second wife than a dog has for two tuils. And, fur-thermore, they had come here for the pur-pose of "fighting it out ou that line if it

The wayward daughters soon captured their wayward father and forced him to relinguish all claim to the fair widow, and tender his resignation in favor of the Eederal colonel, who much preferred a wedding to a duel. The noble girls succeeded in not only averting the impanding duel, but also in releasing themselves from the encumberance of a step mother, for whom they could never have any feeling of re-

The affair was amicably settled between the belligerent colonels, and the prize handed over to the knight of the blue coat and brass buttons," who will no doubt be as successful in his suit as the gallant" Confederate officer, who sacrificed a wife for the happiness of his two lovely daugh-

ters .- Louisville Courier. Newspaper Boasting. This is the way that Prentice " takes off' the habit some newspapers have of boast-

ing of their immense concerns: The daily circulation of our paper-to actual bona fide paying subscribers is just five million six hundred and twelve thousand and forty-two sheets. We have employed upon the paper five hundred compositors and one hundred and eleven editors, nine hundred carriers, three hundred mailing clerks, and other aiders too numerous to mention. We have taken especial charge of the falls of Ohio, and use them exclusively for "wetting down" our paper. We have cleven paper mills in constant operation, the smallest of which turns out two hundred thousand bales of paper daily. It requires seventeen hisevast edition, and we are compelled to enligh valley, as well as contract for all that omes down the Ohio river, to supply our engines with fuel. Our correspondents: colleges in the world, and are stationed in every city, town and hamlet on the habit-

Troubles of a Millionaire. New York Correspondence of Rochester Demo-

crat.] Mr. Nelson Chase has been successful in two important things—be has won a mil-lion of dollars, and has married a young wife. The latter for a man of sixteen, is doing pretty well. To finish up the thing, he took his young bride on a trip to Europe. So far, so good; but now comes the other side. Mr. Chase, who was plaintill in the Junel case, has now become defend-ant. Certain parties claim that the line of legitimacy by which he inherits is only t pretense, and that they, the children of John Bowen, brother or Lines, the true heirs. They contend that the re-John Bowen, brother of Eliza Jumel, are puted Polly Bowen, from whom Chase de-rives his claim, died a woman of the fown, and that the person who in after life personated her was no relation. John Bownn. died young, and, as Chase supposed, with-out issue; but suddenly up start these chil-dren to call Mr. Chase to account. Upon the whole, the matter is one of the most perplexing character, and involves a greater degree of mystery than any case on record. The question is, who is beir to the million? Mr. Chase will burry back from Europe to answer this question and, as be expended \$80,000 in his first suit, if

he loses this he is a ruined man. How to Settle the Mormon Question. The following clipping from the Teles. graph, published at Great Salt Lake City, 11 gives the fairest plan for settling the Mornon question :

There is one fair way of settling the Mbrnon question, fair for all parties, and the Mormons have already set the example. Let everybody mind his own business and there will be no trouble. The Mormons were not liked in Missouri and Illinois, and they left and came here into the desert and, made a home. It is not the best place in the world, but it will do very well, and people can live very comfortable here, if they try. Now, if any persons come here, and do not like the Mormons, such persons can quietly go elsewhere, as there are many better places, and find a community they will like, if they can. That will be a civil, legal, constitutional way of settling the question, and ought to be satisfactory to all partice. The United States is a big country and is constantly getting bigger-There is ample room in it for Mormon and Gentile, and will be for years to come, without any crowding,